TIMES-VIRGINIAN

In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt

Appomattox, Virginia

VIRGINIA PRESS ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1892

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Robinson ..... *Editors and Publishers*

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Appomattox, Virginia, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all correspondence to the Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va. Subscription rate: $2 a year, payable in advance. Single copy 5c. National advertising representative: Weekly Newspaper Representatives, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York City. Advertising rates upon request.

EDITORIAL OPINION

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF SCHOOL NEEDS

(From: Eastern Shore News)

Today, America spends more than two per cent of its total national income for education. Yet school needs— building facilities, more teachers— are not being adequately met, not to mention future requirements.

By 1960 the nation will have 44,000,000 children of school age, compared with 36,000,000 today. An estimated 117,000 additional classrooms each year will be needed to meet the demand. And something will have to be done about the serious lack of qualified teachers.

A shortage of 50,000 elementary teachers is forecast for the coming term. To provide for growing enrollments and replacements for teachers who retire, die, or resign for more lucrative fields of work, some 85,000 new elementary teachers are needed annually. But colleges and universities turned out only 35,000 teacher graduates this year to add to the staffs of elementary schools.

To meet the challenge of better-paying occupations we must increase the incentives for young people to enter and remain in the teaching field. Equally important is to plan wisely in school construction, as many states and communities have done in recent years. New schools and better-paid teachers will, of course, require that more money be spent on education, even though in some states, as in Pennsylvania, education even now takes about half of the federal fund revenues. But our schools — the educational opportunities we provide for our children—are one of the great bulwarks of our free society. We must not neglect them.

Encouraging is the increasing interest in schools by conscientious citizens on the grass roots level. Though public education is a function of the states, and financial aid by the states is indispensable, responsibility for meeting local school needs rests primarily with individual communities and school boards. It is important to retain citizen interest and to develop local leadership, vision, and resourcefulness in coping with our growing school problems.

AIR COOLING PAYS

(The Birmingham News)

They are talking about air-conditioning for hogs now. Some investigators in the animal husbandry department of the University of California made experiments which show quite conclusively that pigs, at least, get along better when the weather is not too hot or too cold.

Hogs gained the most weight, it was found, when the temperature was kept at 70. At temperatures in either direction from that point, more food was required to add weight to the porkers.

We don't know what farmers are going to do with these facts. But if it can be proved that air-conditioning is a matter of dollars and cents profit, we may expect to see the old sty go modern any day.

As for human beings, well, most of them are not wanting to put on weight.

APPEAL OF PRINTED WORD

(Winchester Star)

Never was the appeal of the printed word stronger than at this moment. Circulation figures show that more people read newspapers today than ever in history. Magazines boast of circulation totals that would have been considered fantastic before radio or television.

Figures on total sales of books are not immediately available, and are in fact, hard to come by. But the number of families that never buy books is certainly smaller than it was in the days before radio stations dotted the landscape.

There is an appeal that is both strange and fascinating in the printed word. Seeing a news item, or a thought, in printed form has an impact that is entirely different than that produced by hearing it on the radio and seeing it on a miniature movie screen. It is as though the mere process of printing imparted an aura of authority that is lacking in other mediums.

Thus newspaper advertising volume continues to grow, year after year, keeping America informed of new products and new methods, and making American free enterprise possible. Television isn't being naive when the announcer says, "consult your newspaper for time and station." He would be naive were he to say, "consult your TV set for time and station."

Today's newspaper, printed from larger type and with narrower columns, is infinitely easier to read than was its predecessor of pre-World War I days. Newspapers have kept up with, if not ahead of technological advances. But it is not because newspapers are easier to read that people read them as never before. They read them because they like to see the news and the ads in print.

SHORTAGE IN THE SCIENCES

(The Washington Post)

The time has come when the United States should find out why it is falling behind Russia in the training of scientists. The problem has been noted in these columns before, and it has engaged the attention of many eminent scientists and educators. Now it is so clearly established that Russian progress is faster than ours — quantitatively, at least — that the reasons behind the facts must be found. This newspaper said last May that one of the reasons is that American industry in these boom times has lured many of the best science teachers out of the classrooms. But certainly that is not the only reason why the number of engineering and other scientifically trained graduates in the United States has dropped every year since 1950. By contrast, the number in the Soviet Union has increased every year since 1945. This year United States colleges and universities graduated 20,000 engineers compared with Russia's 54,000.

Russia also is assisting the other Communist countries in their scientific training programs. China emphasizes engineering while the Eastern European satellites are encouraged to put major emphasis on developing agricultural technicians. Russia also is trying desperately to improve its agriculture, but it is notable that agricultural progress in the Soviet Union lags far behind industrial progress. Agriculture, in fact, is the one area of scientific development in which Russia does not seem to be competent to challenge the lead of other countries.

A survey by the New York Times also stresses the significance of science training in American high schools. It says that "the total number of college graduates who are prepared to teach high school science has dropped from 9096 in 1950 to 3978 in 1954, a decrease of 56 percent." This is happening at a time when high school enrollments are rapidly increasing.

Since the opportunities for trained engineers and scientists are greater now than ever before, it would seem that more and more students would want to take science courses in high schools and colleges. Why is this not so? To be sure, the loss of high school science teachers has reduced the number of pupils who might be stimulated by exposure to science courses. But there must be more basic reasons. We think the National Science Foundation or the manpower director of the Office of Defense Mobilization ought to establish a commission to discover what these reasons are. For only if the country knows why it is falling behind in scientific training when the demand for scientists is greater than the supply will it be able to correct this glaring weakness in the national defenes.

LESS LITTER

(Hartford Courant)

A new campaign is under way. It is launched with the slogan, "Keep America Beautiful" and paradoxically, it is initiated by American industrialists who as every reader of the Daily Worker should know, should only be interested in beautiful dollars. The campaign is designed to get Americans to mend their untidy ways. Felicitously, the drive is headed by William C. Stolk, president of the American Can Company. He calls the litter habit "a national disgrace" and says when he walks around New York streets on Sunday it makes him ashamed.

Perhaps the sight of all those empty cans in the wrong places does to Mr. Stolk what it does to every other person of decent instincts. Certainly there is nothing so calculated to make a householder blow his top than to find the remnants of a midnight snack on his front lawn, tossed there by motorists with porcine instincts. If these are accompanied by a few paper containers, a few empty beer cans or an empty bottle, the householder can hardly be blamed if he does not express a silent hope that they all had a good time the night before.

But these outward breaches of manners are nothing compared with the state of mind they indicate. When people can carelessly litter beach, highway, or private lawns, they are indicating a completely unsocial point of view. There are few things more distressing than to see a group of people at a public park or beach spreading their wake of discarded newspapers, watermelon rinds and empty cans behind them. If the drive to "Keep America Beautiful" will drive these creatures undercover or get them to mend their ways, it will be a distinct step forward.

One of the early objectives of the group is to train motorists to carry a "litter bag" in the car with them. We are not unduly hopeful. People who are so oblivious to the rights of others are not likely to respond to anything less than swift sure punishment for littering. That's what they should get.

WHERE TO GET A JOB

(Selected)

One ever-present problem to young people when they finish schools and colleges and start out into the larger world, is where to get a job.

Today there is a tremendous opportunity in the field of marketing, according to authorities. Young people in growing numbers are turning to retailing as a career. It has been observed that marketers need "the best youth in the country to become salesmen."

Retailing, like all other branches of marketing, is as competitive an enterprise as anyone can imagine. The day when all that was necessary was to put goods on display and then wait for the eager customers to come flocking in has long since passed. Successful stores are putting more and more stress on better selling, better advertising, better inducements and promotions of every kind. Young people with the right aptitudes and a willingness to work and learn can earn good incomes to start with, and opportunities for future progress are virtually unlimited.

BRAVE HEART AND IRON LUNG

(New York Herald Tribune)

A saga of quiet courage came to an end on Friday, when Fred Snite died in the iron lung which had helped sustain his life for more than eighteen years. Stricken with bulbar poliomyelitis in Peking while on a world tour, he had from the onset of the disease the benefit of all that human skill and care could devise. The only iron lung in all of Asia at that time was available when he was taken to the Peking Medical College in 1936; successive improvements on the device were at his disposal later. Yet without his deep faith, his abiding will to live as normally as his condition would permit, it is improbable that he could have endured and made the most constricted existence.

Certainly those qualities made Fred Snite a symbol to so many of the world. He married, had three children, played in polo tournaments, and his smile, photographed while he was in the iron lung, encased him for all but a few hours of each day, was in magazines by millions. At last, at 53, he was tired from the struggle. His heart had enabled him to live a lasting example of fortitude to all who suffer.

Richard D. Robinson

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From where I sit ... *by* Joe Marsh

Granny Drives But Won't "Shift"

Saw Grandma Taylor parking her 1924 Franklin out front the other day. Neat as a pin, radiator and hub caps gleaming—the whole car is as shiny as the day she bought it 30 years ago.

Then I stopped and looked again—for there, hanging on the spare tire was a sign: "This car NOT for sale."

Asked Granny what was going on. "Joe," she says, "it's this crate for old cars. Everybody wants to buy my Franklin. But it has served for years and it's not for sale at any price."

From where I sit, **it's strictly the new cars for me—but Grandma Taylor, and others, are certainly welcome to their "old faithfuls." It's simply a question of preference. Same with a choice of beverages. For instance, I like a temperate glass of beer with supper. You may prefer coffee. Fine! The important thing is that we respect each other's choice—and "ride along smoothly" together.**

Joe Marsh

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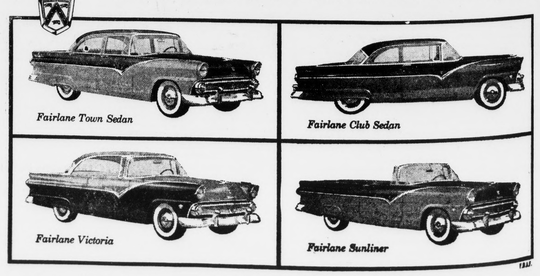
Meet America's first family

...the brilliant Ford Fairlane Series with Thunderbird Styling



● These are the elite of Ford's '55 models, the luxurious Ford Fairlanes. And they offer *everything* you're looking for in a car! *Beauty*, for instance. There have never been such strikingly handsome cars, cars so clean-cut and distinguished looking. And the rich interiors are furnished with fabrics never before offered as car upholstery.

All with Trigger-Torque Power

There are 3 great Ford Engines for '55: the 162-h.p. Y-block V-8 . . . the 182-h.p. Y-block Special V-8, offered with Fordomatic in Fairlane and Station Wagon models . . . and the new 130-h.p. Six.

All with Thunderbird Styling

The Thunderbird, the Ford personal car that has won the praise of the nation inspired the styling of the '55 Ford. You'll find its swept-back straight-line fenders . . . its lower, sleeker look . . . its all-around windshield . . . visor-type headlight rims . . . reflected in the '55 Ford Cars.

All with Ford's Angle-Poised Ride

Ford's new Angle-Poised Ball-Joint Front Suspension is tilted back so that springs now soak up shock from the *front* as well as up-and-down. (Fordomatic Ball-Joint Suspension)

Be among the first to own a

'55 FORD

Test Drive it Today!

Over Hill Personals

Hill, Nov. 16.- Invitations received this week by Billy Babbitt, to his marriage December 5, to Miss Ann Pasquan, of North Dakota. Billy is with the U. S. Air Force, stationed at North Dakota. We are sure that such a fine man as Billy has chosen an equally fine girl and we extend best wishes for a long and happy life.

Mrs. Kyle Coleman are announcing the arrival of Miss Joan Coleman at Virginia Baptist Hospital November 12.

L. Torrence and Mesdames and E. C. Conner visited Mr. Conner's sister, Mrs. Lewis Woodson, Amherst Sunday.

A. Wingfield is reported ill at the home of his daughter, Richmond.

and Mrs. Bob Jenkins and were dinner guests Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Twyman.

and Mrs. J. P. Johnson, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Milton Mar- daughter, Kitty spent Thurs- and visited with Mrs. Hugh of Lynchburg.

and Mrs. L. W. Carter had as guests on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and children, Rob- Judd and Mary Camm, and Doris Jean and Helen Fran- Lenor, all of Shipman, and Mrs. Lynn Thompson and girls, Cynthia, of Charlottesville.

and Mrs. Carey Jefferson and , Brenda, of Amherst were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hanenkrat visited Mr. and Mrs. John Cyrus at Spout Spring last week and on Sunday they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roach.

House guests in the J. V. Torrence home over the week-end were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Moore Jr. and son, of Richmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wilson and children, Billy and Joyce, of Deltaville.

Mrs. W. P. Gills and Mrs. Rebecca Shanks visited Mrs. Shafter Drinkard Friday.

Sunday visitors of Mrs. S. G. Smith were J. R. Ford, Jr. and two children, Tommy and Shirley, of Lexington, N. C. and J. R. Ford, Sr., of Appomattox.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Kaeding, of Illinois were Tuesday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wheeler.

LOCAL DELEGATES ATTENDED SOUTHERN STATES MEETING

The Southern States Cooperative held its 31st Anniversary on Nov. 11 and 12, at the Mosque Theatre in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Twyman Coleman and Mr. and Mrs. Abbitt Coleman were representatives of the Coleman's Feed & Seed Store, of Appomattox. Over 2,000 delegates from the six states representing Southern States operating territory were present from Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia.

Highlight of the evening was the Farm Talent Round-Up Finals, with the Original Amateur Hour in charge.

The Dixie Cats from Winchester, Va. were the first place winners and will receive an all-expenses - paid trip to New York to appear on the Ted Mack Amateur Hour.

The BEST Automobile INSURANCE you can buy is the LEAST EXPENSIVE in the long run!

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6. Affiliation with William & Mary College (Norfolk Division)
7. Recreational and Social Activities Encouraged
8. The Above Class will be Limited to Twenty-Five Students and Qualified Applicants will be accepted in order in which Applications are received.

WRITE:

DIRECTOR OF NURSES

NORFOLK GENERAL HOSPITAL

NORFOLK 7, VIRGINIA

Chick Chats

A parasite is defined as a plant or animal living in or on some other living organism (called its host) at whose expense it is maintained.

When poultrymen think of external parasites, such as lice or mites, it is this last part...at whose expense it is maintained...that causes concern.

Lice and mites are maintained at the expense of the chicken. These parasites are more or less a constant problem in poultry. They may not cause much treuble when present in limited numbers, but heavy pest infestations are costly.

Lice and mites can harm chickens through loss of rest, interrupted feeding and loss of weight. They might even cause lower egg production, anemia and refusal to lay in nests.

In experiments conducted by the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, louse-free hens averaged 11.17 per cent greater production than "lousy" hens. The louse-free hens averaged heavier body weights after five or six months of the first laying year and the mortality rate was lower.

Although many poultrymen fail to protect their birds from lice and mites, external parasites are not hard to control. Good sanitation and regular treatment are most effective.

It's a good idea to examine a few birds from time to time to see if lice are present. Look for the little insects around the head, under the wings and around the vent. Look for the grayish-white nits or louse eggs at the base of the feathers.

The ideal time to give birds an individual delousing is when you place pullets in the laying house. Just hold the bird's head down and distribute powder to feathers of abdomen, under wings and along back and neck. At other times, a most effective way to control external parasites in the flock is through regular chemical treatment.

To control lice and feather mites ...parasites that spend their entire life on the bird... paint the roost with a good chemical roost application and see that all birds go to roost.

To rid the poultry house of red mites...pests that hide in cracks and crevices of the poultry house in the daytime and prey on birds at night ...spray all quarters with an effective pest spray.

WARM WEATHER DELAYS DUCKS

According to Webb Midyette, the chief of the Law Enforcement Division of the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, due to the warm weather we are having, the waterfowl on which the seasons will on this week will not be found in the usual number in Virginia.

Midyette says it requires a lot of extremely cold weather in the North Atlantic States and eastern Canada before there is a general movement of the waterfowl population with the ducks and geese putting in an appearance here.

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EASTBOUND

Buses Leave:

9:18 am 11:58 am 2:18 pm 4:03 pm 7:28 pm

RICHMOND	2.70
NORFOLK	4.15
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4.90
BALTIMORE, MD.	5.80
NEW YORK CITY	9.15

WESTBOUND

Buses Leave:

7:31 am 12:01 pm 2:32 pm 4:22 pm 7:37 pm

ROANOKE	1.90
BRISTOL	5.70
WINSTON SALEM	3.80
OAK HILL, W. VA.	6.00
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GREYHOUND

THE STORY OF YOUR THANKSGIVING TURKEY

New York, N. Y.- In recent years, science, as much as the example of the Pilgrims, has played a big role in helping you decide to set a turkey on your table on Thanksgiving Day.

Because of a revolution in breeding and feeding techniques, the traditional holiday bird costs less (as little as 25 cents a serving), tastes better, is more plentiful, and goes to market in a wide variety of convenient sizes.

The first advance in turkey eating was made in the field of breeding. The turkey the Pilgrim brought to his Thanksgiving feast was a tough wiry bird which probably weighed only 7 or 8 pounds alive if it was a hen, or 12 pounds if a gobbler. Today the housewife has no trouble buying a 25 pound dressed turkey and it's a well finished, tender bird, with plenty of succulent white meat.

The difference has come about through long and patient work by the turkey breeder. He has learned to select strains of birds with broad breasts or well-formed thighs, with resistance to disease, with efficient growth, and so on through a range of desirable characteristics.

Another new turn in turkey breeding has taken place in the last four or five years. Smaller families wanted smaller birds. So the research men proceeded to breed a strain of turkeys back to the small-er size they originally were. They did this while retaining all the qualities of flavor and texture found in the large domestic birds.

In the field of nutrition, science and the farmer have worked side by side to improve the quality and reduce the cost of your Thanksgiving turkey. There are over 30 different nutrients that must go into a proper turkey diet. Today nutrition experts know how to combine these 30 items in the turkey's diet so he will grow rapidly and efficiently, with a maximum development of flavor and a minimum expense to the farmer and housewife.

The feed manufacturers combine these 30 or more ingredients with the precision of a drugstore pharmacist compounding a physician's prescription—which, in fact, it essentially is.

One of the latest...and most significant...phases of the turkey revolution came with the arrival of the wonder drug age. With such drugs as Enheptin and the sulfas and the antibiotics to add to animal rations, the farmer at last has an effective weapon in his never-ending fight against disease in his flocks.

Subscription rate: -2.00 a year payable in advance.

Appomattox is a growing town.

Dial 2811 with Personals.

SPECIAL PROGRAM TO INCREASE MILK DRINKING IN SCHOOLS

Many school children will be drinking more milk during this school year, say dairy marketing specialists at VPI.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has begun a plan to increase consumption of fluid milk in schools. The pain was made posible when Congress authorized use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds, not to exceed $50,000,000 annually, to boost milk consumption and expand dairy markets.

The money made available under the program is in addition to the $83,000,000 already appropriated under the regular school lunch program. Much of that sum also goes for milk. Emhasis is being directed toward the school youth because it is a strategic spot in the development of the milk drinking habit.

The specialists say not only would increased consumption improve the health of school children, but would help absorb surpluses. There are some 34,000,000 children in the elementary and high schools of the United States. They average drinking about 12 quarts of milk per child during the school year. If each child would take one-half pint per day at school during the school term he would drink around 45 quarts in that way alone. This would be more than three times the present consumption.

WILL FOOD GIANTS TAKE OVER?

Will a few giants squeeze out the many small and medium-sized food markets?

Marketing specialists at VPI don't think so. They say the growth of big business in the past 25 years has been at a slower and slower rate. They claim the organizational pattern in foods hasn't changed much in that time. There are now thousands of medium-sized companies. And the small, medium-size and large firms all seem to have a rightful place in the food economy. They expect it to stay that way.

PLUMBING

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1.00	50.00
2.00	100.00
3.00	150.00
5.00	250.00
10.00	500.00

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